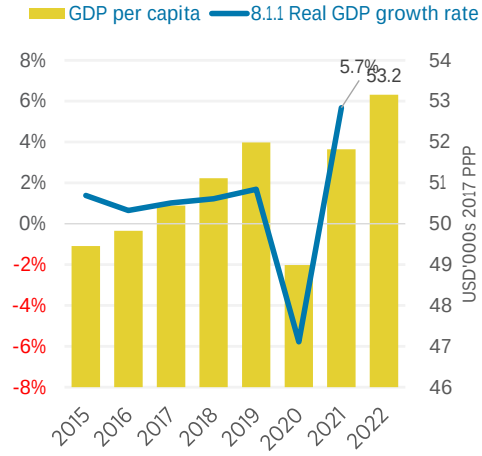
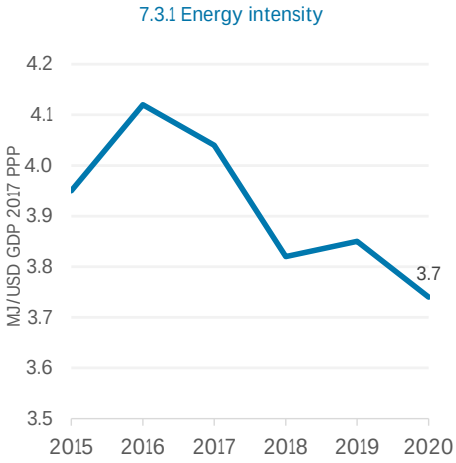
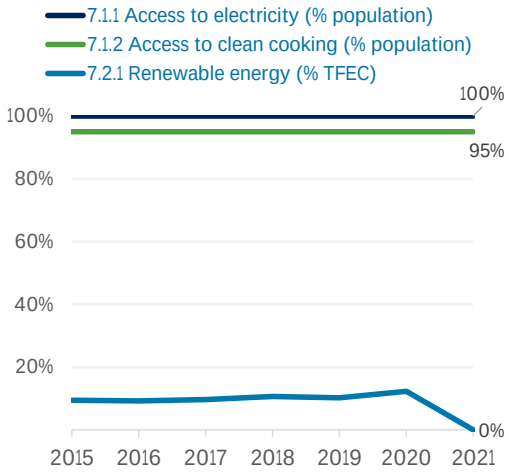
ENERGY PROFILE

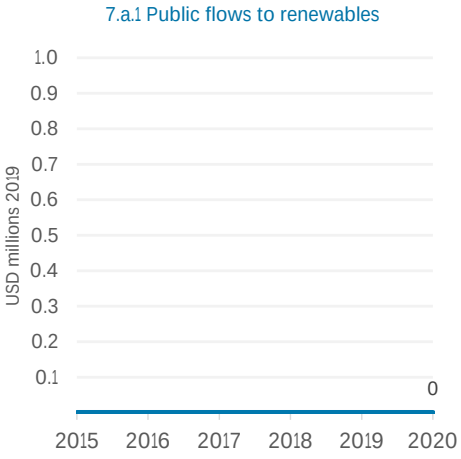
Belgium

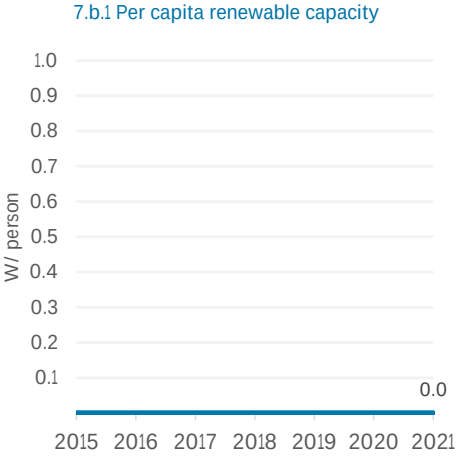
COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS

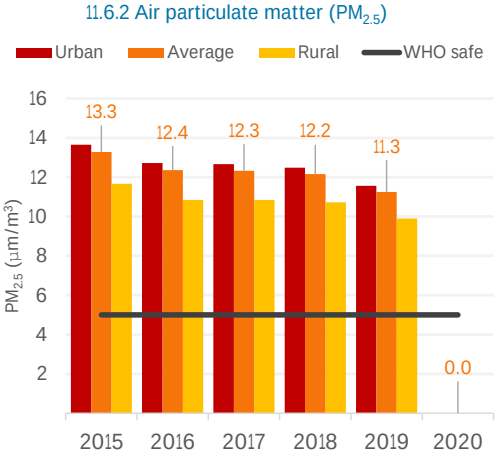












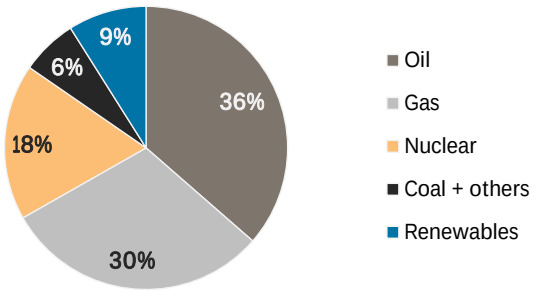
TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2015	2020
Non-renewable (TJ)	2 015 422	1 899 467
Renewable (TJ)	158 140	186 919
Total (TJ)	2 173 562	2 086 386
Renewable share (%)	7	9

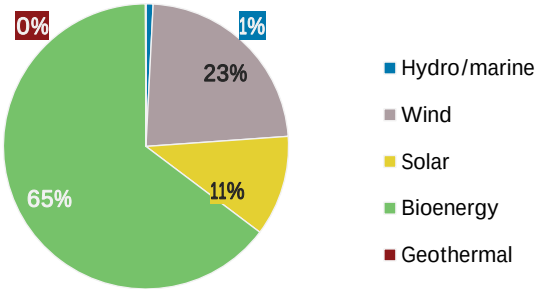
Growth in TES	2015-20	2019-20
Non-renewable (%)	-5.8	-10.1
Renewable (%)	+18.2	+4.1
Total (%)	-4.0	-9.0

Primary energy trade	2015	2020
Imports (TJ)	3 408 180	3 198 336
Exports (TJ)	1 323 940	1 325 939
Net trade (TJ)	-2 084 240	-1 872 397
Imports (% of supply)	157	153
Exports (% of production)	303	237
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	20	27

Total energy supply in 2020

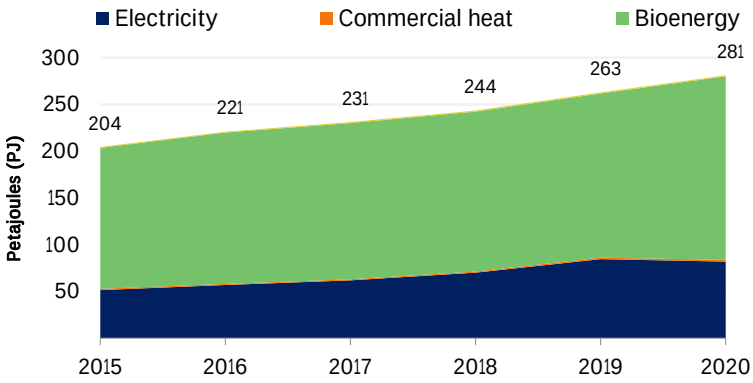


Renewable energy supply in 2020



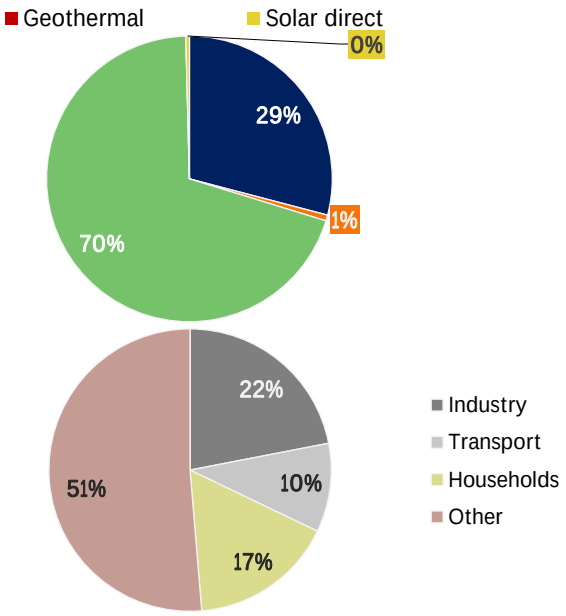
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

Renewable TFEC trend



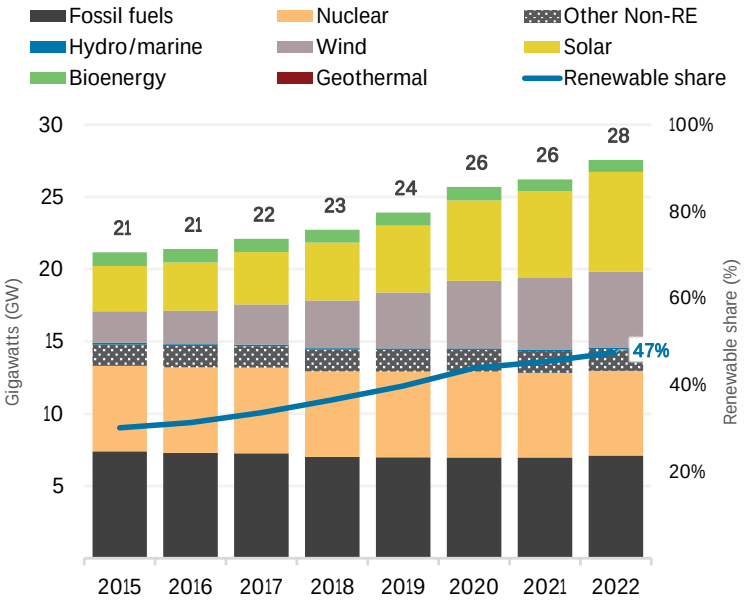
Consumption by sector	2015	2020
Industry (TJ)	56 266	61 751
Transport (TJ)	11 623	28 596
Households (TJ)	33 327	46 571
Other (TJ)	103 277	144 335

Renewable energy consumption in 2020

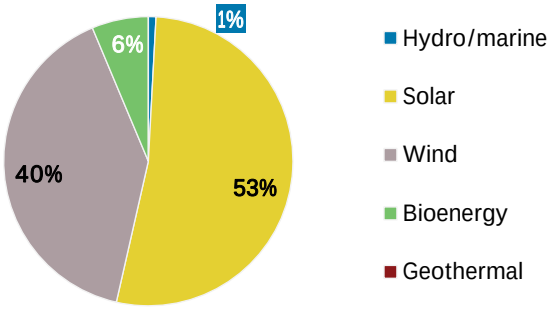


ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

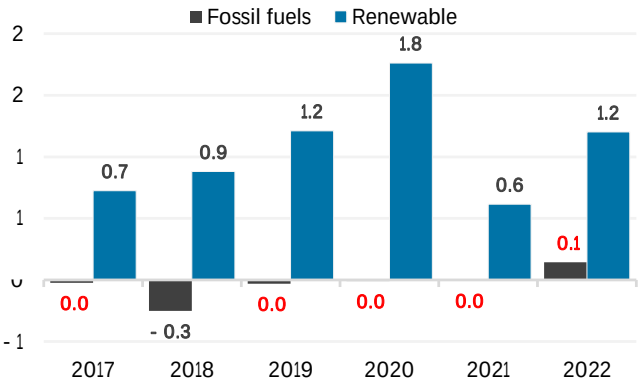
Installed capacity trend



Renewable capacity in 2022



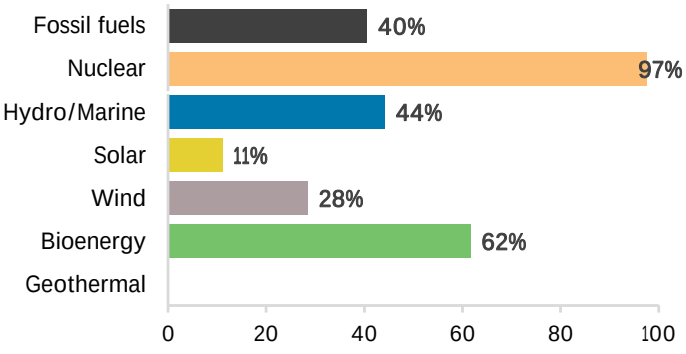
Net capacity change (GW)



Net capacity change in 2022 (MW)

Non-renewable: + 143	Hydro and marine: + 1
Solar: + 886	Wind: + 303
Bioenergy: + 11	Geothermal: 0

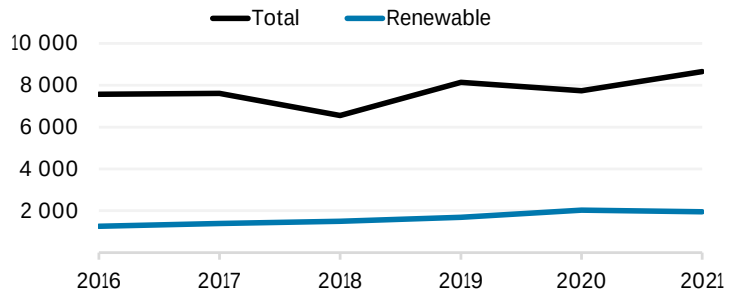
Capacity utilisation in 2021 (%)



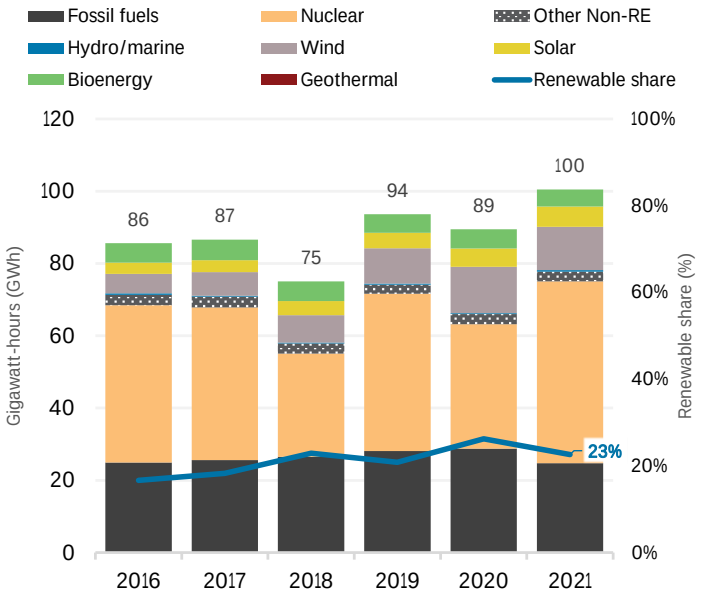
ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2021	GWh	%
Non-renewable	**77 741**	**77**
Renewable	**22 725**	**23**
Hydro and marine	418	0
Solar	5 618	6
Wind	11 998	12
Bioenergy	4 691	5
Geothermal	0	0
Total	**100 465**	**100**

Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



Electricity generation trend

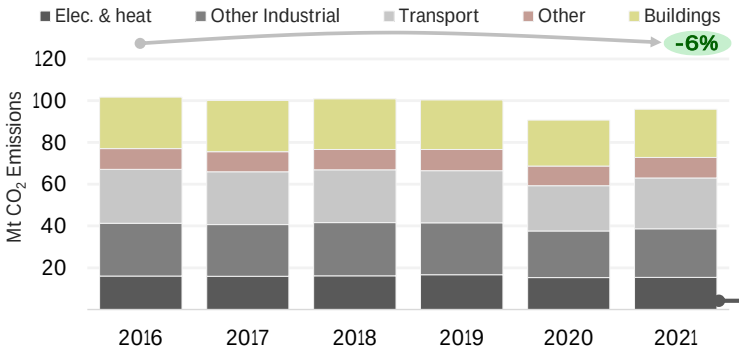


LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

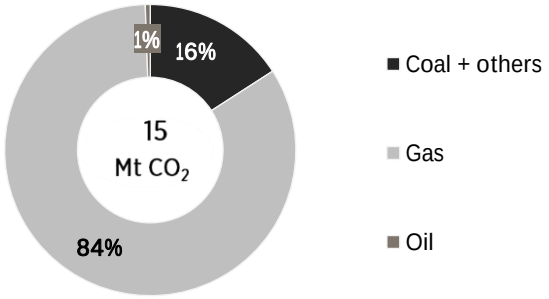
1	Fiscal reform over VAT cut on electricity and gas	2023
2	Clean hydrogen for clean industry	2022
3	Diesel & petrol excise tax rebate of EUR 0.175/l when price above EUR 1.7/l [1st Extension]	2022
4	EUR 300 subsidy for households heating with heating oil or bulk propane [second Increase]	2022
5	Government measures to face the energy crisis (3) - Council of Ministers on 18 June 2022	2022

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

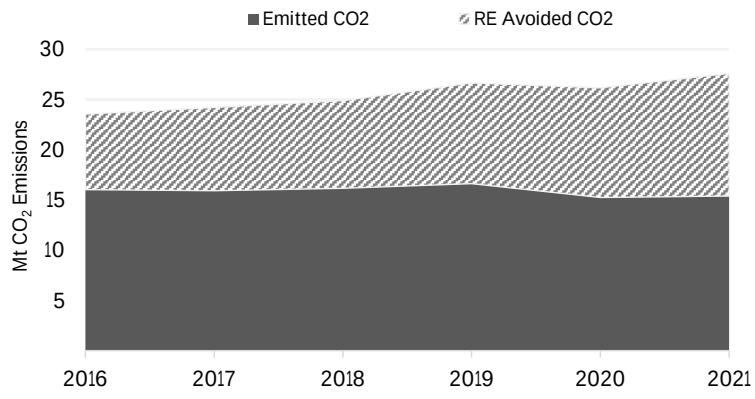
Energy-related CO_2 emissions by sector



Elec. & heat generation CO_2 emissions in

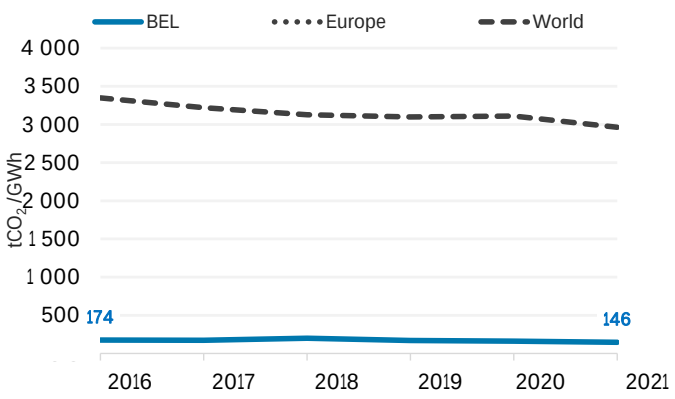


Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat



Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

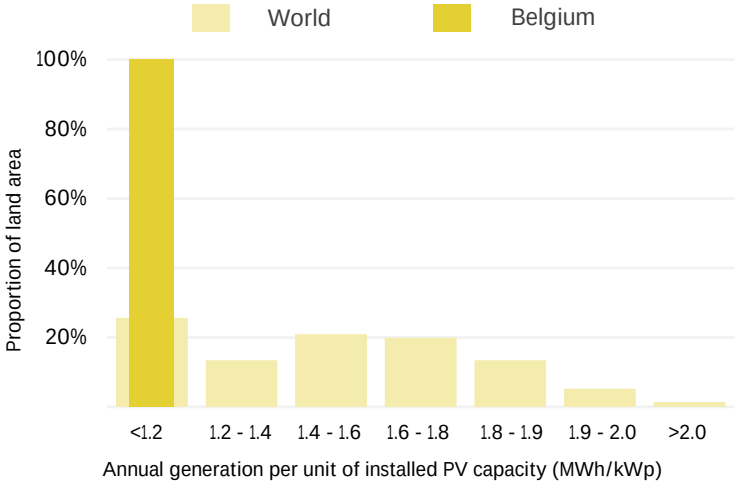
CO_2 emission factor for elec. & heat generation



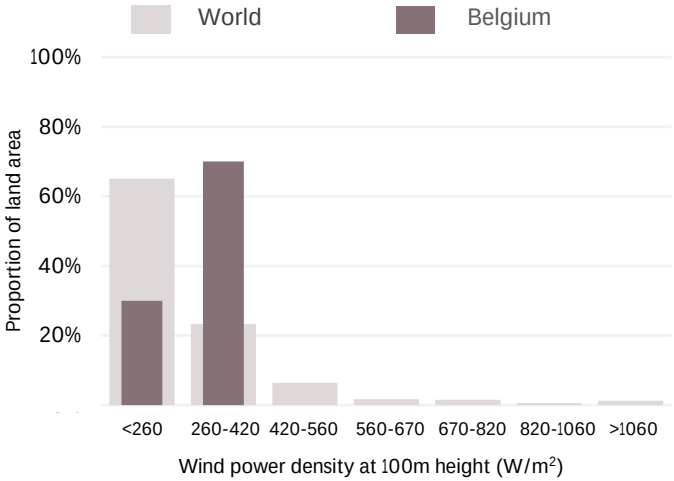
Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL

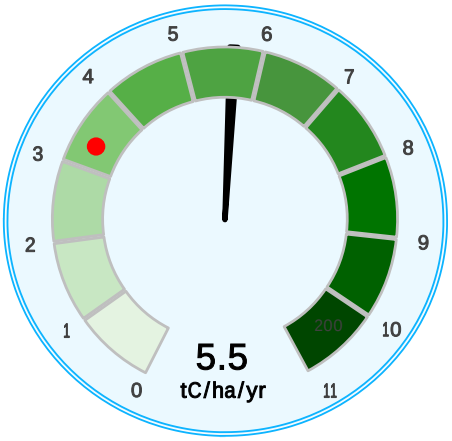
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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IRENA
International Renewable Energy Agency

IRENA Headquarters
Masdar City
P.O. Box 236, Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates
www.irena.org